

The China Mail.

Established February, 1846.

VOL. XXXVI. No. 5255.

號四月十五年十八百八十一英

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, MAY 14, 1880.

日六初月四年辰庚

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

Banks.

LONDON.—F. ALGAR, 11 & 12, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E.C. GEORGE STREET & Co., 80, Cornhill, GORDON & GOTON, Ludgate Circus, E.C. BATES, HENDY & Co., 4, Old Jewry, E.C. SAMUEL DEACON & Co., 15 & 16, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE.—LEON DE ROSY, 19, Rue Monsieur, Paris.

NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 188, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOTON, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—BEAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE AND STRAITS.—SAVILE & Co., Singapore. C. HEINSEY & Co., Manila.

CHINA.—Mozza, Morris A. de MELLO & Co., Sitakot, CAMBELL & Co., Amyot, WILSON, NICHOLS & Co., Foochow, HEDGE & Co., Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & WALKER, Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

TO BE SOLD by Public Auction, on

TUESDAY,

the 26th day of May, 1880, at Noon, at

"The Victoria Foundry,"

(If not previously sold by Private Contract, of which due notice will be given),

The BUSINESS of ENGINEERS and SHIPWRIGHTS lately carried on by Messrs J. INGLIS & Co., known as the "Victoria Foundry," situated at Spring Gardens, Victoria, together with all the Valuable PLANT, MACHINERY, TOOLS and STOCK-IN-TRADE, and the TRADE FIXTURES and FITTINGS, and STEAM LAUNCHES, a Large Stock of Valuable PATTERNS and the GOODWILL of the BUSINESS.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS, 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.

" 6 " 4 per cent.

" 12 " 5 per cent.

WILLIAM FORREST,

Manager.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL,.....\$5,000,000 Dollars.
RESERVE FUND,.....1,500,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—Hon. W. KRISWICK.
Deputy Chairman—A. MOIWER, Esq.

ADOLF ANDERSEN, Esq. H. DE C. FORBES, Esq.
K. R. BRILLIOT, Esq. H. HOPPIUS, Esq.
H. L. DALMYPHLE, Esq. F. D. SASSON, Esq.
W. S. YOUNG, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER,
Hongkong, THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.

MANAGER,
Shanghai, EWEN CAMERON, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits:

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent.
" 12 " 5 per cent.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East,
Hongkong, April 28, 1880.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMpte DE PARIS,
(Incorporated 17th & 18th March, 1848.)

RECOGNIZED by the INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION of 30th April, 1862.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP.....£3,200,000.
RESERVE FUND.....£300,000.

HEAD OFFICE—14, Rue Bredons,
PARIS.

AGENCIES and BRANCHES at:
LONDON, BOURBON, SAN FRANCISCO,
MARSEILLE, BOMBAY, HONGKONG,
LIVERPOOL, CALCUTTA, HANKOW,
NANTES, SHANGHAI, FOOCHEW.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND,
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

The Hongkong Agency receives Fixed Deposits on Terms to be ascertained on application, grants Drafts and Credits on all parts of the World, and transacts every description of Banking Exchange Business.

E. G. VOUILLEMONT,
Manager, Shanghai.

Hongkong, May 20, 1870.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION,
(Incorporated by Royal Charter)

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£1,500,000.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

At 3 months' notice 3% per Annum.
" 6 " 4 " " 4 " " "

Current Accounts kept on Terms which may be learnt on application.

GEO. O. SCOTT,
Acting Manager.

Oriental Bank Corporation,
Hongkong, September 4, 1870.

CHARRED MERCANTILE BANK
OF INDIA, LONDON & CHINA,
(Incorporated by Royal Charter)

The following Rates of Interest are allowed on Fixed Deposits:

For 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent.
" 3 " 2 per cent.

H. E. NELSON,
Manager.

Hongkong, May 31, 1870.

For Sale.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

invite inspection of SILVER and
BRASS MOUNTED COB SIZE, GIG
HARNESS, which they have just Received
from F. MAWHOOD, Carriage and Harness
Manufacturer, Shanghai. Prices: from
\$38 to \$65, the Single Set.

They will also be glad to receive Orders
for DOUBLE HARNESS of all Descrip-
tions, also BRIDLES, HEAD-STALLS,
MUZZLES, SPARE REINS (Single and
Double), STEERUP LEATHERS, FET-
LOCK BOOTS, &c., and hope shortly to
receive Designs for CARRIAGES, &c., &c.

The above HARNESS is made of the
best Leather and by English WORKMEN.

Hongkong, May 3, 1880. my21

THE PLANT, MACHINERY, and
TOOLS comprise the following:—

Six surfacing, sliding, screw cutting
LATHEs, all by first class makers,
assorted heights and lengths, from 4 feet
distance between centres to 20 feet ditto,
and from 6 inch height of centres to 16
inch ditto, fitted with making-up Blocks,
Face Plates, Driver Chucks and Dog
Clucks, Screw Gear, &c.

Four Double Gear and Single Gear
DRILLING MACHINES, assorted
sizes, by Smith Beacock & Tamm.

One PLANING MACHINE, by same
makers, 10 feet by 4 feet by 4 feet.

One Powerful SCREWING MA-
CHINE, with Tap and Dies.

One Eight Horse-power ENGINE and
BOILER for Driving Machinery.

One very Substantial 7½ cwt. STEAM
HAMMER, by Harvey & Co.

One Hundred and Fifty Feet DRIV-
ING SHAFTING, with Wall Brackets,
Pulleys, &c.

One Six Horse-power ENGINE and
Silent Fan; and one 30 Fire Roots'
PATENT BLOWER, with Shafting,
&c.

Two PUNCHING and SHEARING
MACHINES.

Two Sets BENDING ROLLS.

One Set GRINDING MACHINERY,
Stones, Laps, &c.

Eighteen VICES, with Benches, &c.,
and Blacksmith's ANVILS, TOOLS,
FORGES, and all necessary Fittings
for Boiler Making.

Coppersmith's Iron and Brass Found-
ing and other branches of Engineering
Gear; Four Iron Cupolas, assorted
sizes; Five Patent Brass Furnaces,
assorted for different sized Crucibles;
large Drying Stove with Iron Carriage
on Rails; small Drying Stoves and Core
Benches.

TRYING PLATES, Ship Frame Bending
Plates, Boiler Plate Furnace.

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Benches.

TRYING PLATES, Ship Frame Bending
Plates, Boiler Plate Furnace

For Sale.

MacEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.
HAVE JUST RECEIVED Ex
"AMERICAN MAIL," &c.
For Sale.—

Codfish BATS.
Fig's Head CHEESE.
Devilled HAM.
Compressed HAM.
CAVIARE,
California Golden SYRUP.

Merritt's CIDER.
Whittaker's HAMS.
COMB HONEY in Frame and
Bottle.
Very Fine Eastern CREAM
CHEESE.
Pickled OX-TONGUES.
Pickled PIG PORK.
Bonaparte CODFISH.
Salmon BELLYES.
MACKEREL.

Green TURTLE, 1lb. and 2lbs. Tins.
Borden's Condensed MILK (very fresh).
California BISCUITS in Oats and Tins.
Ginger CAKES.

Milk BISCUITS.
Soda BISCUITS.
Wafer BISCUITS.
Alphabet BISCUITS.
Oyster BISCUITS.

CORNMEAL.
RYE MEAL.
HOMINY, Small and Large.
Cracked WHEAT.
OATMEAL.

SHELLBACK,
PECAN, and
BARCELONA NUTS.

Canned Table Fruits.

Bartlett PEARS.
PEACHES.
GREENGAGES.

APRICOTS.
QUINCES.
&c., &c.

Crosse & BLACKWELL'S
HOUSEHOLD STORES.

JOHN MOIR & SONS'
CELEBRATED PRESERVES.

CHUBN'S PADLOCKS,
TILL LOOKS,
BOX LOOKS,
CUPBOARD LOOKS,
&c., &c.

American PADLOCKS, and
Builder's LOCKS.

JOSEPH RODGERS & Sons' Table
CUTLERY.

Combination Champagne KNIVES,
Pocket KNIVES,
SCISSORS,
RAZORS,
&c., &c.

BUSBY'S Patent Pneumatic GUN.
ALLUMINUM Gold PEN and PENCIL
CASES.
Billiard CHALK and CUE TIPS.
WELLINGTON'S Knife POLISH.
PLATE POWDER.
Metallic TAPE LINES.

A Large Assortment of
FANCY AND OFFICE
STATIONERY.
Superfine Note PAPER, from 50 Cents per
Box of 5 Quires.
ENVELOPES, from 20 Cents per Hundred.
FOOLSOAP.

Letter PAPER,
Blotting PAPER.

Printing PAPER.
Drawing PAPER.
Blank BOOKS.
Copying BOOKS.

Oil PAPER,
Drying PAPER,
Blotting PADS.

PENS.
INK.

AND ALL OFFICE
REQUISITES.

N.B.—Our Papers and Envelopes are im-
ported direct from Manufacturer, and
the quality for price is unsurpassed,
if not unequalled in Hongkong.

NOVELS! NOVELS!!

WORKS OF REFERENCE,
SCHOOL BOOKS,
SCIENTIFIC
WORKS,
&c.

Very Fine "Cable Coil" TOBACCO.
"Empress of India," and
Best "Navy" in Sticks.

CIGARS,
CAVITE,
PRINCESSA,
FORTIN, and
MEISIG,
Chinaboots, CAVITE, and PRINCESSA.

SHIPS' STORES of every Description.
HEMP, and COTTON CANVAS.
RUSSIAN, MANILA, and WIRE ROPE.
SAIL-MAKING, and RIGGING promptly
executed.

Hongkong, May 15, 1880.

Intimations.

TWENTY-FIFTH REPORT BY THE
DIRECTORS
OF THE
NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA,
LIMITED.

The Directors beg to submit the General
Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account
of the Bank for the year ended 31st December
last, duly audited.

The Net Profit for the year,
after making provision
for bad and doubtful
debts, amounts to..... £35,996 15 4

which, with the amount
brought forward from last
year..... 4,278 9 5

Makes a total of £40,275 4 9

An ad interim Dividend, at
the rate of 5 per cent. per
annum, free of income-
tax, was paid for the half-
year ended 30th June
last, amounting to..... £11,631 5 0

It is now proposed to make
a further distribution at
the same rate, free of in-
come-tax, absorbing..... 11,631 5 0

To carry to Reserve Fund..... 15,000 0 0

And to next Account..... 2,012 14 9

£40,275 4 9

The Directors believe that the Share-
holders will approve of the policy of in-
creasing the Reserve Fund, even should
that involve temporarily a moderate rate
of dividends.

The addition above proposed will raise
the Reserve Fund to £25,000.

It gives the Directors pleasure to repeat
the assurance that the business of the Bank
continues satisfactory at all points.

The following Directors retire on this
occasion, but being eligible, offer
themselves for re-election:—RICHARD
PRICE HARRISON, Esq., C.S.I., HERBERT
KNOWLES, Esq., and SETON A. APFEL, Esq.

It will be necessary to elect Auditors—

Messrs. C. N. COOKE and FRANCIS COOPER,

the retiring Auditors, offer themselves for
re-election.

By order of the Board,
R. O. SAVERS, Joint General
ROBERT CAMPBELL, Managers.
National Bank of India, Limited,
London, 30th March, 1880.

GENERAL BALANCE SHEET
OF THE
NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA,
LIMITED.

For the Year ended 31st December, 1879.

DE. LIABILITIES £ s. d. £ s. d.

To Capital, consisting of
37,320 Shares
of £25 each,
with £12 10s.
paid up..... £66,500 0 0

Less Reserves
Shares of £25 each,
originally
subscribed
for, but not
taken up..... 1,250 0 0

To Reserve Fund..... 465,250 0 0

To Amount due on Current
and Fixed Deposit and
other Accounts..... 2,072,317 15 5

To Bills Payable..... 1,060,652 0 11

To Profit and Loss Account,
as under..... 28,643 19 9

£3,685,764 5 1

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.
For the Year ended 31st December, 1879.

APRIL 24TH, 1879. £ s. d.

To Dividend at the rate of 4
per cent. per annum for
the half-year ended 31st
December, 1878..... 9,805 0 0

SEPTEMBER 24TH.

To ad interim Dividend at the
rate of 5 per cent. per
annum for the half-year
ended 30th June, 1879..... 11,631 5 0

To Balance..... 28,643 19 9

£49,680 4 9

DEC. SIXT, 1878. £ s. d.

By Balance..... 18,583 9 5

DEC. SIXT, 1879.

By Net Profits for the Year
ended 31st December, 1879,
after defraying all Current
Charges, Rebates, and Inter-
est paid and due to Con-
stituents on Current and
Fixed Deposit Accounts,
making provision for all
Bad and Doubtful Debts..... 35,996 15 4

£49,680 4 9

DEC. SIXT, 1878.

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THE CHINA MAIL.

lungs. This appears to be some part of the lily plant before it has brought forth flowers. A cake called 茶餅 or "tea-cake," is also sold to travellers for chewing on the road. It is said to quench the thirst almost as well as the tea itself.

The terms *yin* and *yang*,—besides meaning male and female, concrete and abstract, light and shadow, earthly and gaudy, and so on,—have a meaning in connection with every department of physics or metaphysics. For instance the breath is *yang*, and the blood is *yin*. The distinction between arteries and blood-vessels is probably unknown to the Chinese, but the former would be *yang* and the latter *yin*.

It appears from the *Peking Gazette* that the Governor of Shan Si has succeeded in inducing the Emperor to forego the tribute of 300 water-melons which were formerly due annually from that Province. In the year 1799 the tribute was reduced from 600 to 200, but 300 have usually been sent. The nominal value is trifling, but advantage was taken of the occasion by official harpies to levy enormous squeezes, and to make the tribute a really serious charge on the people.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Genoa received to-day at 4 o'clock on board the Italian corvette *Vettor Pisani*, the visit of H. E. Dr. Elmore, Peruvian Minister in China, Japan &c.

The Racquet Handicap for the "A" class was concluded yesterday. Mr Friend and Mr Hynes, the two final competitors, both played in first-rate form, and nothing could be more interesting than the determined efforts of each competitor to secure the prize. The pace was killing, and long before the first game was over, both combatants showed signs of exhaustion. Ace by ace the game was contested and the first game found both parties at 13 together. A set of "five" was claimed by Mr Friend, and Mr Hynes at length gave in and left Mr Friend winner of the first game by three sets.

The second game was equally well contested, but the prolonged exertions began to tell upon the "old" man, and after a most gallant struggle he was compelled to succumb to his more youthful opponent's determined and well-sustained play. Mr Friend emerged from the court black but triumphant in the face, and Mr Hynes in a few minutes was as radiant as ever.

Mr Friend is thus the winner of the "A" handicap for 1880.

The British steamer *Jedburgh* which left yesterday for Swatow &c., having in tow a steam-launch purchased for the owners' agents at Singapore, put back this afternoon to be relieved of her charge. The launch had broken adrift twice, and after being again taken in tow, she got under the ship's quarter and got somewhat damaged. The master (Captain Clark) thought it best to bring her back here, and she is now lying over at Kowloon Dock, where she will be repaired. The steamer, which is not damaged worth speaking of, anchored so as to communicate with the agent, and proceeded again on her voyage in the evening.

H. E. GOVERNOR Weld, in his farewell speech at a dinner given to him at Hobart Town, on his leaving Tasmania, pithily said that a colonial Governor "ought not to be a meddler, and also ought not to be passive in the hands of his Ministers."

The Indo-British Opium Trade and its Effect, published by Messrs. Nisbet and Co., is known to be a translation of a work by Dr. Christlieb, of Berlin. The Chinese Ambassador at Berlin, Li-Fong-Pao, has now informed the author that he has himself made a translation of the work, in order to acquaint his Government thoroughly acquainted with the details of the opium trade.

M. M. Peyrouset and d'Inville, two officers in the staff of the Governor of Saigon, have been detached on an exploring expedition in Cochinchina to the north-west of Tuyinh, in order to ascertain the feasibility of a plan for uniting that port with Phanom-pen by a railway, to be continued to Saigon, with a branch line to Hué.

The authorities at Oanka having lately organised a police force, with the centralisation at Ajikawa, other stations are now to be established at various places on the water-ways throughout the city. It is stated in the *Quadrat Shimpoo* that boats with fire engines on board are to be constructed, and these will be in charge of the water police. This new force will be of great service in case of fire. At the Ajikawa station, the members of the force are to be taught swimming and rowing—and this training is most essential to the efficient discharge of their duties.

By information received from Tamshui, May 3rd, the *Straits Times* learns that on or about the 10th ultimo, Iohu-Andak, the Maharajah's Chieft Muar accompanied by 600 men, came from Rambo and attacked Tamshui and Kru, burning 56 houses at the former place and 80 at the latter, and carrying away 180 buffaloes besides destroying 100 coysans or hives. It is further said that 11 men were killed and 8 wounded on the attacking side.

Soon Dr. Kennedy, who has just been called to his last home, went before the electors of Stoke-on-Trent, *in forma pauperis*. In his address he said the expenses of the contest were more than he could afford, and he asked help from all who wished to maintain the independent opinion of the borough. The costs of the last election were, he said, paid by himself, and were more than in justice to

his position, deferred as he was from doing his duty, he ought to have incurred.

The Pioneer thinks Mr. Griffin's speech raises the Afghan policy of the Indian Government above the level of party disputes. So certain was the issue of the Electoral campaign in England at the time that speech was delivered that the Indian Government would hardly have mentioned such plain speaking about the future without some assurance that their words would not be stultified by the Ministry that is coming in.

The Shanghai Courier of the 5th instant says—

The following steamers have gone up the Yangtze to head east Hankow:—*Glenearn*, *Loudoun Castle*, *Gulliver* of Lorne, *Brockshire*, and *Achilles*. The *Malabar* leaves on Friday, the *Clementine* on Saturday, and the *Glenearn* probably on the same day. The *Strathairon*, *Hesperia*, *Cairnmuir* and *Hawkin* will follow, the three former at an early date and the latter in June. The names of the pilots engaged we give below:—*Messrs. Webber*, *Glenarmy*; *Eben*, *Glenroe*, *Pike*, *Glenarmy*; *Coutts*, *Loudoun Castle*; *Succoch*, *Malabar*; *Dalrymple*, *Galloway* of Lorne; *Nelson*, *Brockshire*; *Robinson*, *Hawkin*; and *Carter*, *Hesperia*. Although the *Glenearn* has gone up river first, it is intended that the *Glenearn* shall leave Hankow before her. In the meantime she will take up a berth and hold it till the arrival of the other vessel.

The Dumfriesshire election which resulted in the return by a majority of 72 of the Liberal candidate, Mr Robert Jardine of Castlemilk, a member of the firm of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., and a gentleman who was one of the most remarkable lively nature. Party feeling ran extremely high and on the Col. Walker side personalities not very creditable to his agents or supporters were indulged in. The local Standard says—

The result in Dumfriesshire is a surprise and yet it is not a surprise. Anything else could hardly have been expected from a cool consideration of all the circumstances, and yet the most sanguine could hardly have ventured to anticipate it. The array of territorial influence against the Liberal candidate was immense, and Colonel Walker, an able and popular man, was unquestionably a formidable opponent. But however depressing the odds might appear to be, the result of the election was secured by the knowledge of the divided Liberal reaction that had set in, the comparative neutrality of the Rashieh interest, the silent doggedness of one encountered among the tenantry in every parish, indicating discontent with things as they are and a resolution to do their duty in their own way to have them remedied, and, next to the popularity of Mr Jardine, the fatal advocacy that Colonel Walker's claims received in the kept press of the Liberal candidate. When these circumstances were considered, one could not bring himself to realise the possibility of Mr Jardine's defeat; and the hopes that thus sprung up were hardened into a happy conviction on witnessing the cheery faces of the Liberal Committee, and the way in which the electors came forward to record their votes. The seat has been honourably won in a fair stand-up fight: its occupant is Mr Jardine of Castlemilk; and in the future he may enjoy it undisturbed; for the inevitable expression of the suffrage that will be one of the first reforms of General Parliament will render it unassailable by the Tories for all time to come. The memory of the success will long survive, and generations yet unborn will hear the record from those that took part in the fray." It was a glorious victory.

One of the most pleasing features of the election and one highly to the credit of Mr Jardine's knowledge, protest against Mr Jardine's character as a landlord in the *Dumfries Herald* and *Dumfries Courier* newspapers. "That the statements in these newspapers before mentioned, to the effect that Mr Jardine's tenants are oppressed, and their crops eaten up with game, are utterly untrue and altogether contrary to fact.

"That the statements in these newspapers that Mr Jardine is a hard and exacting landlord are false and unfounded.

"That on no estate in Scotland, in the opinion of this meeting, does there exist a more free, cordial, and friendly intercourse between landlord and tenant than there prevails between Mr Jardine and the tenants on his estates; and that the gross misrepresentations in these papers already referred to are viewed by them with regret and indignation.

"That the language contained in the *Dumfries Herald* of Wednesday last, to the effect that Mr Jardine's tenants are no better than slaves "under a South American master" is not only insulting to this meeting, but is also an insult to, as well as an impudent libel upon, every tenant farmer in the county of Dumfries."

REGARDING the relations of Russia and China, the *Journal de St. Petersburg* says it is in a position to announce that, according to the latest intelligence from Pekin, the Chinese Government displays a desire to renew negotiations on the subject of Kubki.

As the treaty concluded in St. Petersburg by Chung How cannot be ratified by the Chinese Ambassador, in Paris, it is to come to the Russian capital to carry on the new negotiations. According to news which has reached Vienna, the Governor-General of East Siberia has telegraphed to St. Petersburg that it was not Chinese troops but irregular Tartar hordes which broke into the peninsula of Khokh and advanced to Ussuri, where they tried to pass the Amur, but were unsuccessful because some small Russian garrisons now defend the Amur. The Chinese Government is declared to be quite innocent of the invasion, and is expected to punish the Tartar hordes sharply.

At a meeting in aid of the Church Missionary Society at Brighton, on the 9th April, the Rev. J. H. Wolfe, a young reverend youth who went from St. Margarets' Church, Brighton, to labour in the province of Fukien, gave a long and graphic description of his work in China. He told of his difficulties in commencing, and of his trouble in getting even shelter; the people speaking of him as a "foreign ghost," and being apparently unable to account for his preference for fresh eggs when rotten ones were to be had. Although Mr Wolfe laboured in one town for seven years without a sign of success, his

subsequent career has been very encouraging. To show the craving for religious teaching, the speaker told of a Chinaman who committed suicide in consequence of repeated disappointments to procure the services of a catechist in the district in which he lived. Some startling facts as to the power of the passion for opium in China were related. Mr Wolfe spoke of the Chinese as an interesting people, and as not being "malignous and false," as they are often represented.

L. & C. Express.

The Navy List for the month of April shows several marked changes. Admiral Hornby is no longer the Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean fleet, having been relieved by Vice-Admiral Sir Beauchamp Seymour, who has his flag in the *Alexander*. Sir G. Hornby has left the Mediterranean, and the only other flag-officer in those waters is Rear-Admiral M'Crae, the Admiralty Superintendent at Malta. The Mediterranean fleet now numbers twenty vessels, of which six, the *Alexander*, *Inincible*, *Monarch*, *Royal*, *Terrible*, and *Thunderer*, four ironclads, the *Achilles*, *Argus*, *Minotaur*, and *Northumberland*, and one despatch-ship; Rear-Admiral Hood is in chief command, but there is a second flag-officer absent in the person of Rear-Admiral Waddilove.

In China there is a very large British force, the total number of ships being twenty-one, the largest fleet, numerically speaking, under any of our admirals. In the North American and West Indies squadrons there are twelve ships—not including the *Bacchante*, with the Royal squadron on board—under the command of Vice-Admiral Sir Leopold McClintock, who flies his flag in the *Northampton* ironclad. The Pacific fleet includes two ironclads, the *Triumph* and the *Shannon*, and eight other craft, under the orders of Rear-Admiral Stirling, while the East Indies has no ironclad at all, and masters twelve war vessels, with Rear-Admiral Gore Jones in command. The Australian and Airman squadrons are commanded by Commodores only, the former being composed of nine craft and the latter of six. On the south-east coast of America are four ironclads, a part of our navy are on surveying service; there are other six of the Queen's ships engaged. "Fascinating service" at this moment absorbs the rather large number of fifteen, while finally under the class "ordered home" there are nine vessels of one kind or another.

L. & C. Express.

The *Midnight Hour*.

Wong Achung, and Ng Ahing were sentenced to two days' imprisonment each for being at large in the Queen's Road without a pass at a late hour last night.

Ho Ahng was incarcerated one day for a similar offence.

STARRING AFTRAY.

Wong Achung, was arraigned for seriously wounding Kwan Aping, a hawk.

The latter being put on the stand said:

I went to defendant's opium house about 8 o'clock last evening. I there saw him fighting with his partner. He had a knife in his hand. The other man had nothing, remonstrated with defendant saying,

"You have a good partner; why do you fight with him?" He said nothing in reply but raised me by the hand, at the same time stabbing me with a knife. The complainant then showed to the Court an ugly wound in the left fore-arm. The knife was also exhibited. It was such a one as butchers use, having a double edged blade, broad at the handle and tapering to a fine point.

Chen Achung was called as a witness, and testified that he had also gone to the defendant's house to smoke opium. While he was there the defendant and another began to fight. He saw the complainant there and saw him go to separate the two men who were fighting. Saw the defendant push complainant away. The latter was then going up to give the defendant a blow when he (the defendant) snatched the knife from an open drawer and stabbed the complainant.

Defendant, being called, declared in his own behalf that the complainant had been smoking opium at his house and refused to pay for it. The complainant and eight or nine others then set upon the defendant to beat him. The latter claimed to have no knife and that he had cut no one.

The Court found him guilty and sentenced him to fourteen days' imprisonment with hard labour.

HOMELESS AND A WANDERER.

Chung Kwang Fu was arrested late last night, or rather in the early morning hours, in the streets. He was brought before the Magistrate and when interrogated said that he was sleeping on the high-way because he had no home. He had but recently arrived in the city and was in a destitute condition. The Court, commiserating his deplorable state, cautioned him against the repetition of such conduct and bade him go his way.

IMMORTAL.

An unfortunate wretch, whose manner and woe-begone countenance strongly justified the plea of insanity, was brought before the Magistrate. The officer having him in charge represented to the Court, that he was unprotected and irresponsible. He was sent to Tung Wa Hospital for safety, and also with a view to discover his relatives.

THE CASE OF MAN WONG ISOI.

This case, of which a summary of the proceedings yesterday was published in our issue of last evening, was again before the Court to-day. The testimony of To Muh Kin, an interpreter of Chinese at No. 2 Police Station, was taken. He said:

The plaintiff brought the accused to the Station on the 7th inst., in company with the witness De Souza. She, the defendant, was charged with detaining a girl.

She said, "I did not steal any girl, I know nothing about it." She was then looked up. I said "did you see the girl?" she answered "yes, the girl walked with me as far as the Parade Ground, I then went by myself, to Hongkong; she turned up towards the Cathedral, the girl spoke to me two days before and said she wanted to go to her father in Nam Tau." I then asked the defendant if she would go with me and take care for the girl; she said it was too late, but she would go next day. Next day I asked her again and she refused to go; she then said "I never saw the girl."

Case remanded for one week.

RAID ON A GAMBLING HOUSE.

Inspector Brownell this morning made a descent on a gambling house and succeeded in arresting Chau Aik and Chau Achim, who were playing poker.

The Inspector having been stated, that he went to No. 1, Lower Lance Row, about 7 o'clock this morning. He had divided the police who accompanied him into three parties, which approached the place from different directions. He saw the two

prisoners before him, and on going into the room, on the first floor, saw the gambling-table now produced in Court and several pairs of shoes scattered about the floor. Inside the street-door was a strong door with a spring lock. At the top of the stairs was a very strong heavy trap door with a spring lock; the room on the first floor was fitted up in every respect as an ordinary gambling saloon. When entering the house he heard a great commotion as of men rushing out on a rope from a back window. The Inspector ascended to the roof by a staircase from the first floor. He saw there three pairs of shoes and footprints.

Daniel Toomey, Sergeant of Police, swore said, he had gone with the Inspector this morning to the Queen's Road, from whence he had a view of the interior of the first floor of the gambling house. He then saw a great many men gambling at Fan-tan; he saw them discovered them all rushed to the roof; he saw the two prisoners in custody

of the dense mass—not a whisper broke in upon Mr Gladstone's words, save when clause by clause was cheered by every one, and when the few sentences were spoken and the speaker had disappeared a prolonged cheer rent the air and the only wish seemed to be that Mr Gladstone would return. Afterwards, calls were raised for Lord Rosebery, and his lordship appeared on the balcony—the Countess of Rosebery gracefully acting as his torch-bearer—and made a telling little speech; as he can so well do. That night Mr Gladstone drove to Dalmally with the Earl; next morning he drove down to Linlithgow, where he made a short speech; and in the evening of Tuesday he set off by train for Hawarden. A little bit of a *ruse* was resorted to in order to effect this quietly. Mr Gladstone had given public intimation that he desired no more ovations. His recent inviolate with responsibility and the good taste of not longer nagging the feelings of his opponents would explain that. But several English reporters were in town, determined to see him home at all hazards, and possibly a desire to elude their attentions led to the engaging of a special saloon for the train on Wednesday morning. But the wily statesman left by the previous train.

A week ago, there was considerable doubt amongst "neutrals," as to what would be the final result of the election. Certainly, neither party admitted the slightest doubt on their own side; both were quite positive in their assertions of certainty. There is no doubt that, of the 3260 voters, the Liberals had a large majority; but then they suggested 400 as their surplus. Then the Conservatives alleged, and there is no doubt I do a roll of 1600 names which they said were all pledged, more than half of the polling constituency of 2661. And so the doubt lay between which pledges were worth most—which would hold—whether shipmanship and power were to prevail against acquaintanceship, local influence and promise. The newly-created votes on both sides, admittedly created for election purposes, for the Liberals by building working-men's houses and for the Conservatives by the purchase of old property—did not come into play on this occasion. A "happy thought" it was of the Liberals to placard the county, and have the newspapers claimant, regarding the "absolute secrecy of the ballot"; and to suggest that to give a promise to do wrong, is loss of an evil than to do that wrong. That was the cause of great outcry on the part of the Tories. They said that some ministers had in fact given a "dispensation" for the breaking of pledges; and they took much exception to the advice which had been given, that a man ought to vote for the most "fit and proper," no matter though he had already pledged himself for the other. It is not difficult to see what effect this logic might have on wavering retainers of the House of Buxleuch. The Tories maintained a bold front to the last. Even when they saw men whom they claimed driving to the county meetings of the electors, irresolute of making speeches at two meetings in the new Liberal Club, and at a meeting of the United Liberal Committee of Edinburgh, several railway station speeches, an address to a party at Dalmeny, and further a speech at Music Hall, by the Liberal Club. Towards the end of a week's addresses two every day, and each of them lasting over an hour—Good Friday intervened and Mr Gladstone was indisposed, owing to an attack of bilious fever; but this soon cleared off, and he held on his career with undiminished vigour, and was received with even increased enthusiasm. While he was ill, one or two of the meetings which had not been definitely arranged were struck off the roll; but on his recovery others were organised. I need not tell you that the issue he put before the constituency was a general one. He attacked the Government on account of their foreign policy, and their needless waste of life and money. He declined to consider minutely the question of Church disestablishment; he held that that was not a "proximate" question, and indicated that the voice of the country will be taken upon it as soon as it is put on trial. And so that question, "burning" as it has long threatened to be, has to a great extent been shunted from this election all over the country. Lord Dalkeith has exhibited a plucky appearance in answer to his formidable opponent. No one could help admiring the improvement in his appearance since last election. But of course he knew that he was much over-weighted, and the burden of his speeches was to uphold the Government and while dwelling on the disestablishment matter, to ask why Mr Gladstone had come here—why he had not gone to advocate his cause against the Government in some Southern constituency where a member of the Government would have been in the lists to combat him. Still the fact was that Mr Gladstone had come, and here a member he now is, by a majority of 211. When the result of the poll was announced, at 7 o'clock, he was dining in a snug little party with the Earl of Rosebery, in his lordship's house in George-street. A strong barricade had been erected in front of the building and thousands of enthusiastic citizens had already assembled to serenade the "county member." Before dinner was over the neighbourhood was crowded by thousands, the windows were filled with faces, lights were burned, and popular songs were sung by the excited populace. Mr Gladstone appeared on the balcony shortly after eight and received an ovation such as is rarely heard. On one side of him was his wife, on the other a daughter, both holding a candle

THE CHINA MAIL.

Intimations.

THE CHINA REVIEW.

THE widely-expressed regret at the discontinuance of *Notes & Queries* on China and Japan, has induced the publishers of this journal to issue a publication similar in object and style, but slightly modified in certain details.

The *China Review*, or *Notes and Queries* for East, is issued at intervals of two months, each number containing about 60 octavo pages, occasionally illustrated with lithographs, photographs, woodcuts, &c., should the papers published demand, and the circulation justify, such extra matter.

The subscription is fixed at \$6.50 postage paid, per annum, payable by non-residents in Hongkong half-yearly in advance.

The publication includes papers original and selected upon the Arts and Sciences, Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History, Literature, Mythology, Manuscripts and Curiosities, Natural History, Religion, &c., &c., of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, the Eastern Archipelago, and the "Far East," generally. A more detailed list of subjects upon which contributions are especially invited is incorporated with each number. Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, French, German, Spanish, Italian or Portuguese are admissible. Endeavours are made to present a round-up in each number of the contents of the most recent works bearing on Chinese matters. Great attention is also paid to the Review department.

Notes and Queries are classified together as "Notes" (head references being given, when furnished, to previous Notes or Queries), as are also those queries which though asking for information, furnish new or unpublished details concerning the matter in hand. It is desirable to make the Queries proper as brief and as much to the point as possible.

The *China Review* for July and August, 1875, is at hand. It says that forty-two essays were sent in to compete for the best paper on the advantages of China for the development of a state. All our learned societies should subscribe to this scholarly and enterprising Review. It is a sixty page, bi-monthly, repository of what scholars are ascertaining about China. The lecture on Chinese Poetry in this volume is alone worth the price of the Review. Address, *China Review*, Hongkong.—Northern Christian Agents (U.S.).

Twelve-Orient Record contains the following issue of the *China Review*:— "This is a title of a publication, the first number of which has lately reached us from Hongkong, where it has been set on foot as in some respects a continuation of *Notes and Queries* on China and Japan, the extinction of which useful serial a year or two ago has been much regretted in Europe as well as in China. The present publication, judging by the number now before us, is intended to occupy a position, as regards China and the neighbouring countries, somewhat similar to that which has been filled in India by the *Circassia Review*. The great degree of attention that has been bestowed of late years upon the investigation of Chinese literature, antiquities, and social developments, to say nothing of linguistic studies, has led to the accumulation of important stores of information rendering some such channel of publicity as is now provided extremely valuable; and contributions of much interest may fairly be looked for from the members of the foreign communities, the Chinese Customs' corps, and the missionary body, among whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is now exceedingly cultivated, and who are severally represented in the first number of the *Review* by papers highly creditable to their respective authors. In a paper on Dr. Legge's *Si King*, by the Rev. E. J. Etel, to which the place of honour is deservedly given, an excellent summary is presented of the chronological problems and arguments involved in connexion with this important work. Some translations from Chinese novels and plays are marked by both accuracy and freshness of style; and an account of the career of the Chinese post-statesman of the eleventh century, Su Tung-po, by Mr. E. C. Bowra, is not only historically valuable, but is also distinguished by its literary grace. Beside notices of new books relating to China and the East, which will be a useful feature of the *Review*, if carried out with punctuality and detail, we are glad to notice that the "Notes" and "Queris" are destined to find a place in its pages also. It is to be hoped that this opens up contributions on Chinese subjects, may evoke a similar degree of interest, real to that which was displayed during the lifetime of its predecessor in the field, and that the *China Review* may receive the support necessary to insure its continuance. The publication is intended to appear every two months, and will form a substantial octavo magazine.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

This paper is now issued every day. The subscription is fixed at Four Dollars per annum, delivered in Hongkong, or Seven Dollars Fifty Cents including postage to Coast ports.

It is the first Chinese Newspaper ever issued under *British* news direction. The chief support of the paper is of course derived from the native community, amongst whom also are to be found the governors and securities necessary to place it on a business and legal footing.

The projectors, basing their estimates upon the most reliable information from the various Ports in China and Japan, from Australia, California, Singapore, Peking, Canton, and other places frequented by the Chinese,—consider themselves justified in guaranteeing an ultimate circulation of between 2,000 and 4,000 copies. The advantages offered to advertisers are therefore unusually great, and the foreign community generally will find it to their interest to avail themselves of them.

The field open to a paper of this description—conducted by native efforts, but progressive and anti-obstructive in tone, and progressive and anti-obstructive in tone, in almost limitless. It is on the one hand commands Chinese belief and interest while on the other deserves every aid that can be given to it by foreigners. Like English journals it contains Editorials with Local, Shipping, and Commercial News and Advertisements.

Subscription orders for either of the above may be sent to

GEO. MURRAY BAIN,
China Mail Office.

NOW READY.

MING-SHUI, or, THE BUDIMENTS OF NATURAL SCIENCE IN CHINA. By Dr. E. J. Etel, Vol. I. 8vo., Price, \$1.50.

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Orders will be received by Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co.

Hongkong, July 31, 1878.

Visitors' Column.

Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised March 1, 1880.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are, for Letters, per half ounce, for Books and Patterns, per two ounces.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, triple, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets or papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together, except bond side Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

Commercial Papers signify such papers as, though written by hand, do not bear the character of an actual or personal correspondence, such as invoices, deeds, copied music, &c. The charge on them is the same as for books, but, whatever the weight of a packet containing any partially written paper, it will not be charged less than 5 cents.

The sender of any Registered Article may accompany it with a Return Receipt on paying an extra fee of 5 cents.

The limit of weight for Books and Commercial Papers to Foreign Post Offices is 4 lbs. Patterns for such offices are limited to 8 ounces, and must not exceed these dimensions: 8 inches by 4 inches by 2 inches.

N.R. means No Registration.

Countries of the Postal Union.

The Union may be taken to comprise Europe, most foreign possessions in Asia, Japan, W. Africa, Egypt, Mauritius, all N. America, Mexico, Salvador, Chile, Brazil, Peru, Venezuela, The Argentine Republic, Jamaica, Trinidad, Guiana, Honduras, Bolivia, Luban, with all Danish, French, Netherlands, Portuguese and Spanish Colonies.

Countries not in the Union.—The chief countries not in the Union are the Australasian Group.

Postage to Union Countries.

General Rates, by any route:—
Letters, 10 cents per ½ oz.

Post Cards, 8 cents each.

Registration, 10 cents.

Newspapers, 2 cents each.

Books, Patterns and &c., 2 cents per 2 oz.

Commercial Papers, 2 cents per 2 oz.

There is no charge on redirected correspondence within the Postal Union.

Postage to Non-Union Countries.

Hawaiian Kingdom:—

Letters, 10 cents.

Registration, None.

Newspapers, 5*.

West Indies (Non-Union); Bolivia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, New Granada, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Uruguay.

Letters, 30 cents.

Registration, None.

Newspapers, 5 cents.

Books & Patterns, 10 cents.

Postage to Australia, Tasmania, and Fiji, via Torres Straits, Letters, 10 cents; Registration, 10 cents; Books and Patterns, 5 cents.

+ There is registration to British W. Indies Islands, 10 cents. To the Bahamas and Hayti, The San Francisco route is available.

+ Registration in San Francisco, 10 cents.

* Cannot be sent via San Francisco.

LOCAL POSTAGE.

Between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao, in either direction, 10 cents.

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